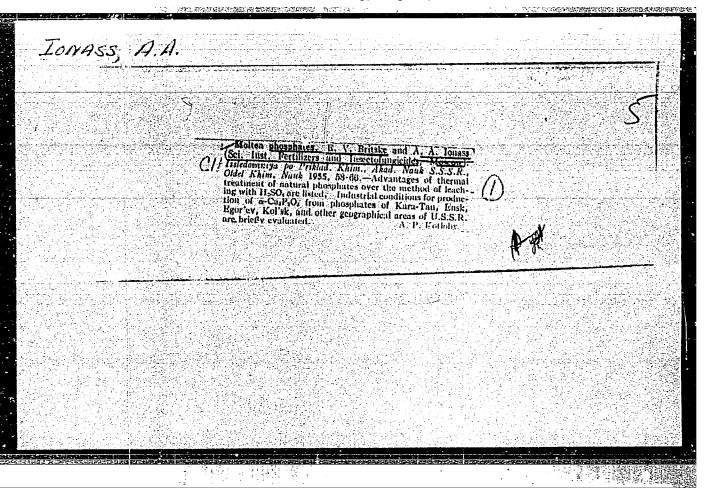
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871



ICHASS, A A

USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Fertilizers,

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1444

Author: Postnikov, N. N., and Ionass, A. A.

Institution: None

Title: Thermophosphates

Original

Periodical: Khim. nauka i prom-st, 1956, Vol 1, No 2, 150-154

Abstract: A survey. The production and experimental work on thermophos-

phetes, fused magnesium phosphates, defluorinated phosphates, metaphosphates, basic slag, and open-hearth slag both abroad and in the USSR are discussed. The agricultural effectiveness of the above-named fertilizers is compared to that of superphosphate and

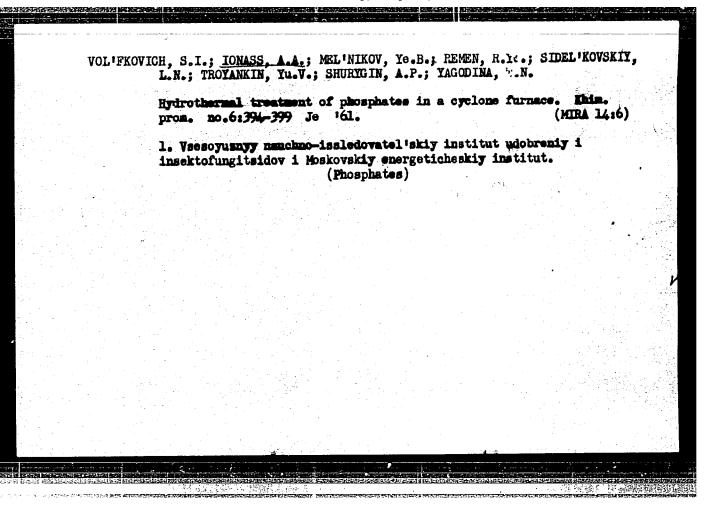
dicalcium phosphate dihydrate ("pretsipitat").

Card 1/1

VOL'FREVICH, S.I.; IOWASS, A.A.; POSTNIKOV, N.H.; RUMON, R.Ye.; SIDEL'DOVSKIY, L.H.; SHURYGIN, A.P.; DEREVITSKIY, P.F.; YAGODINA, T.H.

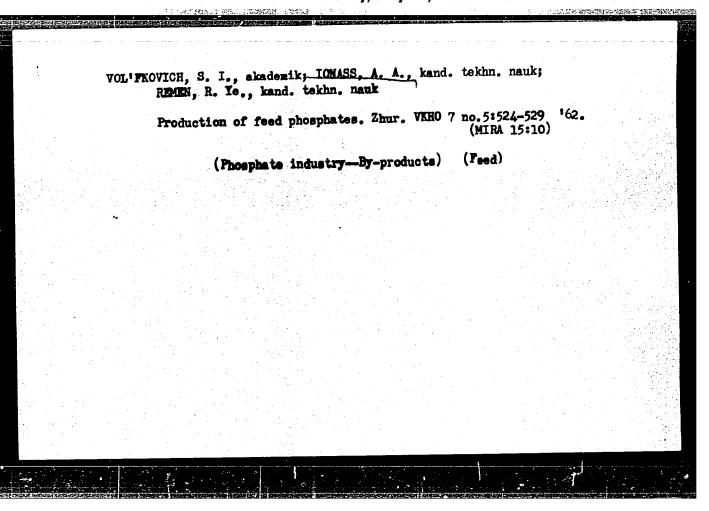
Hydrothermal process of defluorination of natural phosphates in a cyclone furnace. Khim.prom. Ep.8:674-680 D 59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Hauchnyy institut po udobreniyum i insektofungisidam im. Ya.V. Samoylova i Moskovskiy energeticuskiy institut im. Molotova. (Phosphates)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871

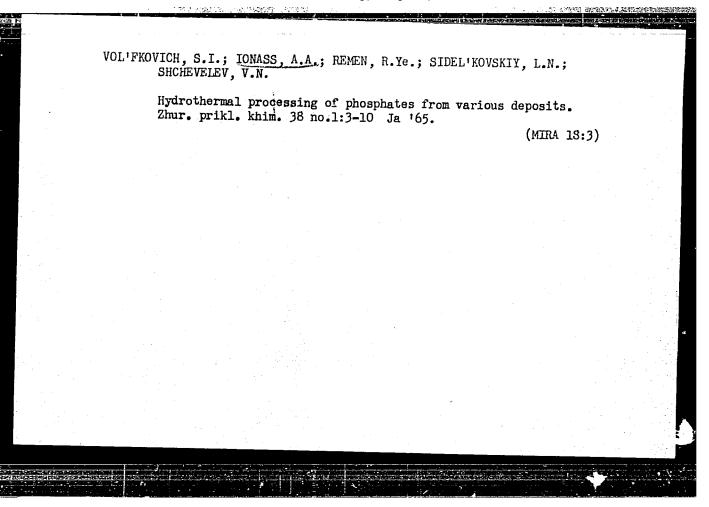
l. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy i insektofungitsidov (Moskva). (Phosphates as feed)	Defluorinated phosphates. Priroda 50 no.8:90-91 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
	(Moskya)



VOL'FKOVICH, S.I. akad.; ILLARIONOV, V.V.; IONASS.A.A.; MALYY, A.A. [deceased]; REMEN, R.Ye.; SHERESHEVSKIY, A.I., rea.

[Hydrothermal processing of phosphates for the production of fertilizers and feed stuffs] Gidrotermicheskaid pererabotka fosfatov na udobreniia i kormovye sredstva.

Moskva, Khimiia, 1964. 170 p. (MIRA 17:12)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871

VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; GILLER, M.Ye.; GOL'DERBITER, M.S.; IONASS, A.A.;
KILOCHITSKIY, I.M.; REMEN, R.Ye.

Production of fodder and defluorinated fertilizer phosphate.
Khim. prom. 41 no.1:18-22 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

IONAT, Askol'd Aleksandrovich; AFANAS'YEV, K.F., dots., retsenzent; PARFENOV, A.N., dots., retsenzent; KOZLOVSKIY, S.S., dots. red.

[Solid state physics; methodological textbook for correspondence students of the Groznyi Petroleum Institute] Fizika tverdogo tela; uchebno-metodicheskoe posobie dlia studentov-zaochnikov Groznenskogo neftianogo instituta. Groznyi, Groznenskii neftianoi in-t, 1964. 113 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Checheno-Ingushskiy gosudarstvennyy pedinstitut (for Afanas'yev). 2. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut (for Parfenov). 3. Kafedra fiziki Groznenskogo neftyanogo instituta (for Kozlovskiy).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871

LONAT

23-58-2-9/9

AUTHOR:

Jonat, V.A. (Ionat, V.A.), Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The Determination of Distances Between Drains in Two-Layer Soils (Opredeleniye rasstoyaniy mezhdu drenami v dvusloynom grunte)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, Seriya tekhnicheskikh i fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 2, pp 156-162 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article deals with calculation methods for determining the distance between drains in soils of different permeability, as in peat-soil with a thin layer of peat and in heavy loamy soil. The formula suggested by Professor Kh.A. Pisar'kov is rejected by the author as being of no practical value. He suggests instead formulae 10 and 11 for calculating the most suitable distance of drains for draining two-layer soils.

There are 2 diagrams and 5 Soviet references.

Card 1/2

The Determination of Distances Between Drains in Two-Layer Soils

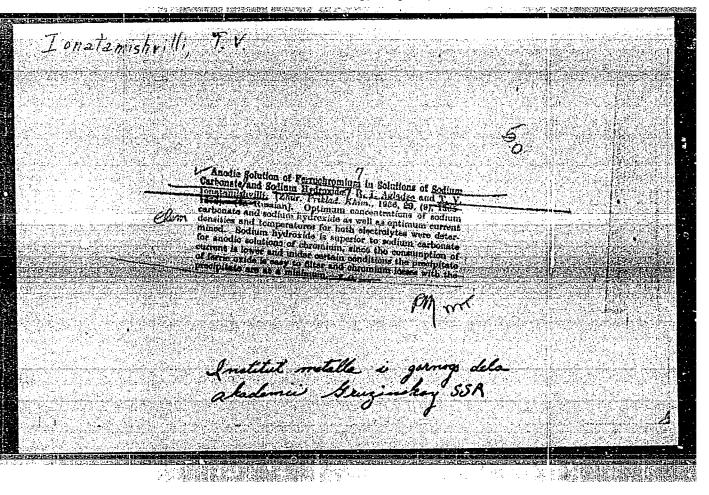
ASSOCIATION: Estonskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya i melioratsii (Estonian Scientific Research Institute of Agri-

culture and Melioration)

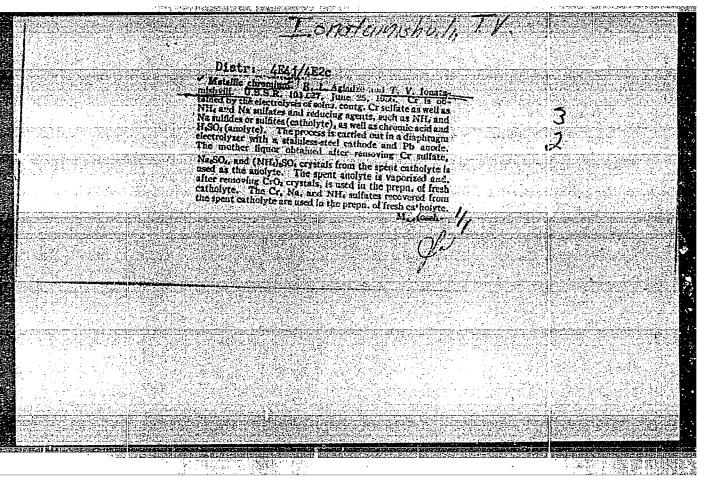
SUBMITTED: June 11, 1957

Card 2/2 1. Soils - Drainage - Mathematical analysis

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871



Lona tam iskuili, Ti

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry, B-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 519

Author: Agladze, R. I., and Ionatamishvili, T. V.

Institution: Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR

Title: On the Anodic Polarization of Chromium

Original

Periodical: Tr. In-ta metalla i gorn. dela AN Gruz. SSR, 1956, Vol 7, 157-174

Abstract: The anodic polarization curves (PC) of Cr, Fe, and ferrochrome (I) have been measured for different solutions and current densities (1) of up to 30 a/dm2 at 35°. In a (NH_{l1})₂SO_{l4} solution (100 gms/1) at pH 0.1-4.8, chemically activated Cr dissolves at the anode with the formation of lower-valency Cr ions until a limiting value for i (ilim) is reached. As i is increased further, a sharp jump in is observed on the PC and Cr begins to dissolve with the formation of Crotions. The addition of Cl and So3 to solutions of CrSO and NH_hCl as well as by decreasing the pH of NH_hCl solutions. The anodic dissolution of I leads to the formation of Cr and Fe3 icms in

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Electrochemistry, B-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 519

Abstract: 1-5 N Na₂CO₃ solution. In 1-4 N Na₂CO₃ solutions bending of the PC and forward and reverse hysteris are observed; these the authors connect to the formation of an Fe(OH)3 film on the anode. During anodic dissolution of I in NaOH (10-70 gms/1) a film is also formed at the electrode; the nature of this film depends on the concentration (C) of the NaOH. At low C a brittle film is formed and a break is observed in the PC. For high C the film is compact and no break is observed in the PC. Studies of the PC's of pure Fe and Cr in Na₂CO₃ and Na^OH showed that in these solutions under the conditions investigated Fe is completely passive while Cr dissolves quantitatively with the formation of Cr6+.

Card 2/2

JONATAMISHVILI, T.V.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Electrochemical

manufacturing. Electrodeposition. Chemical sources of

electrical current, I-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5115

Author: Agladze, R. I., Lonatamishvili, T. V.

Institution: Institute of Metals and Mining Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR

Title: Concerning Electrochemical Discharge of Ions of Trivalent Chromium

Tr. in-ta metalla i gorn. dela AN GruzSSR, 1956, 7, 147-155 Original Publication:

Abstract: Study of the effect of electrolysis conditions on the process of

electrodeposition of Cr from a solution (g/liter): Cr2(SO4)3 52, (NH_L)₂SO₄ 100, Na₂SO₄ 100. Acidity limits for the production of good deposits are pH 1.8-3.0. At low D (up to 5 a/dm2) mostly H2 is liberated at the cathode and substandard Cr deposits are obtained due to the formation, within the layer adjoining the cathode,

of hydroxide and basic salts of Cr and their incorporation into the

Card 1/3

Chemical Products and Their Application -- Electrochemical USSR/Chemical Technology. manufacturing. Electrodeposition. Chemical sources of

electrical current, I-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5115

Abstract: deposit. Within the range of D 7-20 a/dm2 deposits of maximum degree of purity are obtained, and approximately within the same range the yield on the basis of the current (CY) reaches the maximum value. CY of Cr increases with duration of electrolysis and reaches a steady level, which the authors attribute to accumulation within the electrolyte of a definite concentration of Cr2+ ions, formed on discharge of Cr3+ ions, and also to increase of pH of cathode adjoining layer. On passing through the electrolyte of air enriched with oxygen, to oxidize Cr2+, CY of Cr is decreased considerably, which confirms the beneficial effect of Cr2+ ions on CY. Since on oxidation of Cr2+ metallic Cr is still deposited at the cathode, the authors consider as possible a process of direct discharge of Cr3+ to the metal. On increase of the temperature >500 CY decreases and quality of Cr deposit is lowered. There are considered the chemical reactions and transformations which take place during electrolysis of solutions of Cr salts of low valency and in particular the change in nature of electrolyte due to the property of Cr salts of yielding violet and

Card 2/3

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Electrochemical manufacturing. Electrodeposition. Chemical sources of

electrical current, I-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5115

Abstract: green modifications. It is shown that a preliminary heating of the

solution causes a lowering of pH, which is associated with the formation of the green hydrolyzable modification. On keeping of the solution the green modification changes to the violet and the pH rises. Increase in concentration of (NH4)2SO4 and Na2SO4 increases CY of Cr, which in the opinion of the authors is associated with a shift in equilibrium between green and violet modifications, in the direction of the latter. The opinion is expressed that the conflicting resultsoof a large number of factors which affect the discharge of Cr3+ ions, such as temperature, pH, presence of additions and their concentration, the length of storage of the solution and the duration of electrolysis, as well as concentration of Cr3+ and Cr2+.

Card 3/3

IONATAMISHVILI, T.V.

P. 5,6,7, PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3462

Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhimii

Gidroelektrometallurgiya khroma; sbornik rabot (Hydroelectrometallurgy of Chromium; Collection of Works), Tbilisi, 1959. 261 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Ed.: N.T. Gofman; Ed. of Publishing House: L.N. Sarkisyan; Tech. Ed.: A.R. Todua.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists.

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COVERAGE: This collection of papers deals with the problem of obtaining high-purity chromium and the problem of producing pure raw materials from which the metal itself is obtained. The investigations reported in this volume were conducted between 1947 and 1957 at the Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhimii AN Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Applied Chemistry and Electrochemistry, Academy of Sciences Gruzinskaya SSR). The most detailed studies in the collection are those dealing with the electrolysis of sulfate solutions and with methods of obtaining raw materials for the process. It is Card 1/9

SOV/3462

claimed that more than a decade of investigation, testing of flowsheets and electrolytic-tank designs, utilization of Soviet and non-Soviet data, and reverification of published results obtained at the pilot plant of the U.S. Bureau of Mines have led to the development of a definite, and to some extent original, method of obtaining highpurity chromium. Choice of a simple, economical flowsheet required the study of methods for obtaining and purifying compounds of trivalent chromium. The most acceptable method, technologically, has It is described proven to be a two-stage refining of rerrechreme. in the Introduction by R.I. Agladze. Compounds of hexavalent chromium are obtained in the first stage by direct electrochemical dissolution of carbon-containing ferrochrome; in the second stage, electrolysis of the chromium salts, reduced to the trivalent state, is carried out. The method is considered significant in view of the possibility it affords of using not only standard ferrochrome, but also ferrochrome with a high content of impurities and a low chromium content. This feature makes it feasible to use low-grade chrome ores. Studies are made of the anodic dissolution of ferrochrome in sulfate, carbonate, alkaline, ammoniacal, and chromate solutions. The following methods of reducing hexavalent chromium

Card 2/9

SOV/3462

compounds are investigated: the electrochemical method, the action of sulfur-containing substances, and the action of materials containing cellulose. Also investigated are methods of purifying the chromium compounds of iron, the principal contaminant, by fractional precipitation of hydroxides, direct precipitation of iron hydroxide, or solution of ferrochrome in alkaline, carbonate, and other electrolytes. One of the possible processes of obtaining high-purity chrome hydroelectrometallurgically is presented with an accompanying flowsheet. The principal components are chromium sulfate, ammonium sulfate (or chrome ammonium alum), and a certain quantity of bivalent chromium ions, which form during the electrolytic process and whose preservation at a definite concentration is necessary for stabilizing the process. Carbon-containing ferrochrome is used as the raw material for the production of chrome-ammonium alum. Ammonium bichromate is obtained by anodic dissolution of ferrochrome in reusable solutions at a definite pH value. Iron hydroxide and other insoluble residues are filtered off. Industrial water is used for preparing new portions of the electrolyte. The electrolyte, a solution of ammonium bichromate or a mixture of bichromate and chromate, is reduced in the presence of sulfuric acid with iron filings

Card 3/9

SOV/3462

or other reducing agents to the complete conversion of bichromate to chromium sulfate. The elelctrolyte is then transferred to crystallizing tanks for crystallization of the chrome ammonium alum. A small quantity of catholyte, containing bivalent chromium ions, is added to the crystallizing tanks to speed up crystallization. The acidic mother liquor is returned to the section for the reduction of bichromate, and the chrome ammonium alum is dissolved for the feeding of the catholyte of the chromium tanks. An anolyte, a mixture of chromic and sulfuric acids, is also added to the section for reducing, where it is reactivated. A trial run on an industrial scale has shown that the process may successfully compete with the production of chromium by aluminum reduction and demonstrated the high quality of the product. The studies in this collection and the proposed method of producing high-purity chromium are considered by the staff of the Institute of Applied Chemistry and Electrochemistry as just one stage in their work. Investigations of other methods will be reported in a later volume. The investigators are studying the possibility of obtaining chromium in a single-stage electrolysis involving solution of ferrochrome and cathodic precipitation of the pure metal in a single tank. For this purpose chloride and chromic acid electrolytes are being considered, the latter Card 4/9

Hydroelectrometallurgy of Chromium (Cont.)

being of particular interest since their application results in negligible co-precipitation of iron. No personalities are mentioned. There are 162 references: 92 Soviet, 57 English, 9 German; and French.

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- Berezovskaya, T.A. Production of Metallic Chromium From Solutions of Chromic Anhydride
- Berezovskaya, T.A. Production of Metallic Chromium From Polychromates
 - II. Production of Metallic Chromium by Electrolysis of Chlorides
- Gofman, N.T., D.I. Dzhaparidze, and T.I. Lezhava. Electrolysis of Chromium Chloride. Report I. Some Data on the Behavior of Chromium Chloride Solutions During Electrolysis
- Gofman, N.T., T.I. Lezhava, and D.I. Dzhaparidze. Electrolysis of Chromium Chloride. Report II. Production of Metallic Chrom-Card 7/9

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AUTHORS:

Agladze, R.I., and Ionatomishvili

بتدنر

Preparation of ammonium dichromate and chromium-

TITLE:

ammonium alumns from ferrochromiums

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie. Prěhled technické a hospodářské literatury. Vol. 18, No. 2, 1961, page 70. Abstract Ch 61-948 (Gidrometallurgiya kiroma, 1959, pp. 33-50, published by AN GSSR (AS Georgian SSR),

Tbilisi)

The effect of different factors on the constants of the armonium dichromate process by the anodic dissolution of ferrochromium is discussed. A flow sheet for a semitechnical production of ammonium dichromate, chromic oxide and ammonium-chromium alumns 2 photographs, 2 sketches, 8 diagrams, 4 tables, 10 lit.references.

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[Abstractor's note: This is a complete translation.]

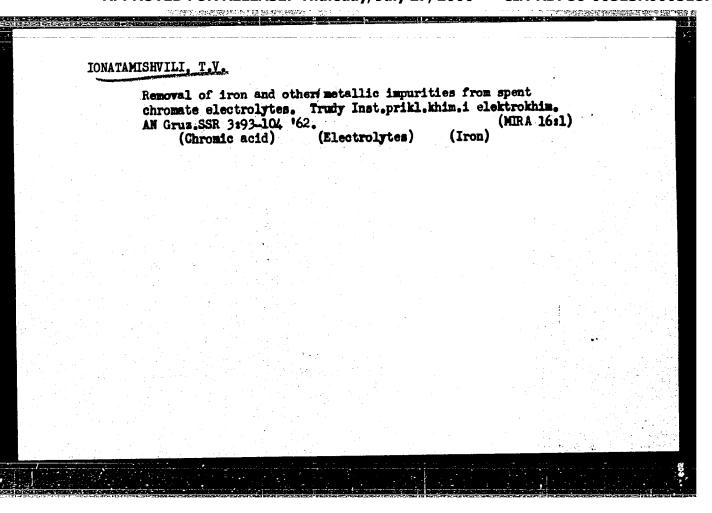
Card 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871(APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

AGLADZE, R.I.; IONATAMISHVILI, T.V.; GVELESIANI, D.F.

Electrowinning of chromium from mother liquors after the crystallization of chromium alums. Trudy Inst. prikl. khim. 1 elektrokhim. AN Gruz. SSR 2:101-107 '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Chromium compounds)

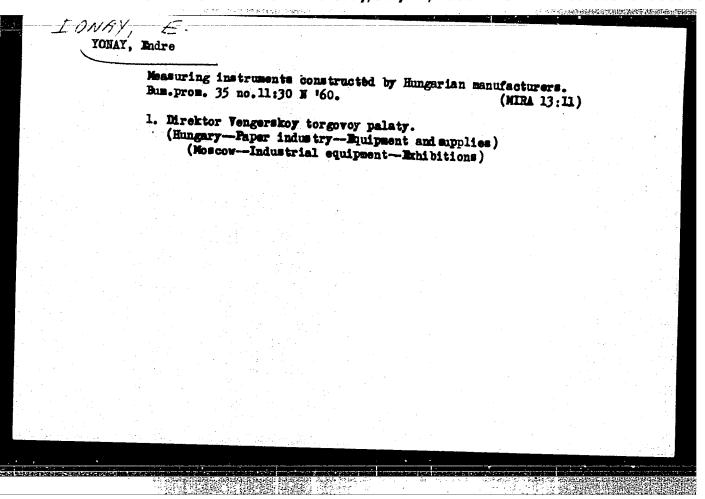


"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871

ICNATAMISHVILI, T.V.; NACHKEBIYA, TS.S.

Process of sorption of nickel and cobalt cations by anion-exchange resins. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 37 no.3:595-602 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut prikladnoy khimii i elektrokhimii AN GruzSSR, Submitted May 27, 1964.



S/081/62/000/017/003/102 B166/B1.80

AUTHORS:

Jonaftis, H., Kazlauskiene, A., Rukštelyté, E.

TITLE:

The influence of low temperatures on the ultraviolet absorp-

tion spectrum of carotene

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 14, abstract 17D51 (Uch. zap. Vil'nyussk. un-t. Matem., fiz., v. 33, no. 9,

1960, 113 - 115 [Lith.; summary in Russian])

TEXT: The temperature dependence of the UV absorption spectra of solutions of a mixture of α and β carotene in petroleum ether was studied in the temperature range -196 to +18°C. A reduction of temperature was found to cause bathochromic displacement of the absorption bands. Linear dependence was found between λ (max) and temperature. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

\$/081/62/000/017/002/102 B166/B180

AUTHORS:

Kazlauskiene, A., Linderyte, K., Rukštelyté, E.

TITLE:

Influence of temperature on the visible absorption spectrum

of carotene

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 14, abstract 17B50 (Uch. zap. Vil'nyussk. un-t. Matem, fiz., v. 33, no. 9,

1960, 117 - 123 [Lith.; summary in Russian])

TEXT: The absorption spectra of solutions of α and β carotene mixtures in ethanol, petroleum ether and octane were studied in the 4200 - 5000 \hat{k} range, together with their temperature-dependence. It was found that a reduction in the temperature of the solution causes bathochromic displacement of the absorption bands and increases the intensity of the spectrum. A linear dependence between A (max) and temperature was noted. [Abstracter's note: Com. ete translation.

Card 1/1

IONAYTIS, G.[Jonaitis, G.]; RUBIKAYTE, B.[Rubikaite, B.]

Spectroscopic study of the oxidation of vitamin C and its stabilization by vitamin B₁. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. flz. 27 no.1: 45-47 Ja '63.

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvenny, universitet im. V. Kapsukasa.

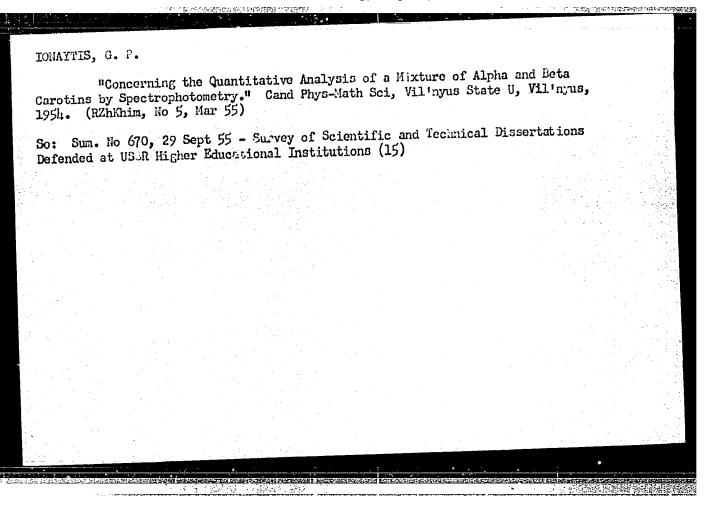
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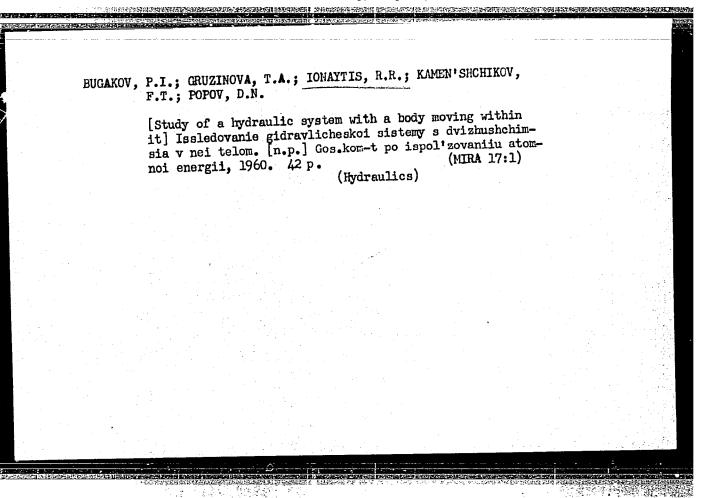
(Oxidation)

Vitamin B1 and C absorption spectra as dependent on concentration and the solvent. Inv. AN SSSR. Ser. fis. 27 no.1:
47-50 Ja '63.

1. Vil'nyussky gosudarstvennyy universitet in. V. Kapsukasa.

(Thiamine—Spectra) (Ascorbic acid—Spectra)





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L 50545-65 EWT(m)/EFF(c)/EFF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 WW/DM ACCESSION NR: AD5012487 UR/0085/65/018/004/0422/0426

AUTHOR: Ionaytis, R. R.

TITLE: Interaction between fluid and a control rod

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 422-426

TOPIC TACS: reactor control. control rod, control rod motion

ABSTRACT: Inasmuch as a control rod is usually an elongated body in a constricted stream of fluid, the author describes a procedure for obtaining simple and reliable formulas for the hydrodynamic inconacting on the control rod, the flow of fluid required to mainthe rod suspended or to lift it slowly to the outside of the core, the speed at which the rod falls freely into the core and other parameters which have been calculated in equired to main other parameters which have been calculated in equired to the based on straightforward hydrodynamics and account for the friction

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21.1000

Gruzinova, T. A., Ionaytis, R. R., Kamenshchikov, F. T.,

Popov, D. N.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

Calculation of transient states in a hydraulic loop contain-

ing a falling body

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 5, 1962, 421-423

TEXT: Transient-state calculations were carried out for a hydraulic loop (Fig. 1) with one vertical tube (1) in which a solid body 2(h=12m, d = 0.0306m) is allowed to fall; the elasticity of the liquid and the pipe walls is ignored. The purpose of the calculations was to see if the velocity v of the falling body could be increased. A relation between the liquid pressure and flow rate in the system, on the one hand, and v on the other, was found. The liquid in the loop flows at w = 0.25 m/sec before the body starts falling in the vertical tube. The motion of the liquid is described by

Card 1/3

50

S/089/62/012/005/013/014 B102/B104

Calculation of transient states in ...

 $\frac{P_{0(1)-V}}{\gamma} = \alpha_{0(1)-V} w^{2} + \beta_{0(1)-V} \frac{dw}{d\tau} \pm \pm \alpha_{iii} (w-\sigma)^{2} \mp \beta_{iii} \frac{d\sigma}{d\tau}, \qquad (1),$

the motion of the body by

$$\frac{dv}{d\tau} = a + b \left(\omega - v \right)^2 + c \frac{d\omega}{d\tau} , \qquad (3).$$

p is the pressure, f the specific weight of the liquid, the α and β are numerically given coefficients, Γ the duration of the fall, the double signs stand for $w \geq v$; a, b, and c are also numerically given. The equations are numerically solved when a) an accumulator (providing discharge and pressure of the liquid) is at the loop entry and b) an accumulator is at the top of the vertical tube. The results are graphically shown: $p_0/f = f(c)$ for (a) and w, v = f(r) for (b). a) At a water pressure of 20-30 kg/cm² the body travels along a path of 3.5 m in T = 0.8 - 1.2 sec. b) at $P_{I-I} = 1$, 4.5, and 9 kg/cm², T = 1.4, 1.07, and

Card 2/3

S/089/62/012/005/013/014 B102/B104

Calculation of transient states in ...

0.87 sec (path 3.5 m). Conclusions: 1) in the section I-I of a loop with constant pressure the body falls continuously; 2) with constant pressure at the entry of the vertical tube the body falls 3.5 m in 0.9 - 1.4 sec; 3) if the accumulator is placed at the vertical tube it is more effective than if it is at the loop entry. These calculations can be valuable for analyses of special hydraulic systems, such as in the safety shields of atomic power plants. There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: November 29, 1961

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NI	II AP3005229		8/0089/63/015/002/0166/0167	40
AUTHOR: LO	ayticy-R-R.			
IIILE: Com	outation of a dis	charge regulator with a	log slit,	
SOURCE: Ato	mmaya energiya,	v. 15. no. 2, 1963, 166	-167	
POPIC TAGS: throttle	computation of	lischarge throttle, ato	mic power station, discharge	
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DENIS, G.I.; ICNAYTIS, S.I. [Jonaitis,S.]; BUTSKUS, P.F. [Buckus,P.]

Cyanosthylation with \$\beta\$-chloropropionitrile. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.7*2477-2478 J1 \$\beta 64\$ (MIRA 17*8)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

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deformation of wood pulp and its application in determining the physical, mechanical and technological properties of wood pulp." Kaunas, 1958

20 pp with sketches (Min of Agr USSR. Lithuanian Agr Acad) 130 copies (KL, 50-58, 124)

- 65 -

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871

AUTHOR:

Ionavtis, S.

32-1-36/55

TITLE:

On the Determination of the Resistance of a Sample of Wood Against Cleavage by a Cut Along the Fibers (Ob opredelenii soprotivleniya drevesiny udarnomu skalyvaniyu vdol' volokon).

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 89-90 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper a new device for the testing of wood provided with a pendulum ram is described. The ram used for this purpose has two pendulums: one for 5 kg, and one for 10 kg force of impact, which are brought to collision with a velocity of 3.34 m/sec. for the one and 2.39 m/sec. for the other. The sample was clamped fast by means of a wedge in the cut-out part of the steel plate. This plate was firmly mounted upon the base plate of the ram. That part of the sample which was subjected to stress, formed a projection. The beaters of the pendulum were provided with a rectangular clamp and adjusted according to the impact on the projection of the wooden sample. It was found that impacts on the wooden sample met with different kinds of resistance against destruction in the case of a tangential as well as of an axial impact, as

Card 1/2

On the Determination of the Resistance of a Sample of Wood Against Cleavage by a Cut Along the Fibers

32-1-36/55

also according to whether older or newer (external) layers of wood were concerned. Furthermore, different conditions of destruction of the static surfaces or surfaces subjected to the cut or the impact were observed. Results are shown in two tables. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

Lithuanian Scientific Institute for Forestry Economy 3 12 14 14 14 14 15

(Litovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva).

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Wood-Test methods

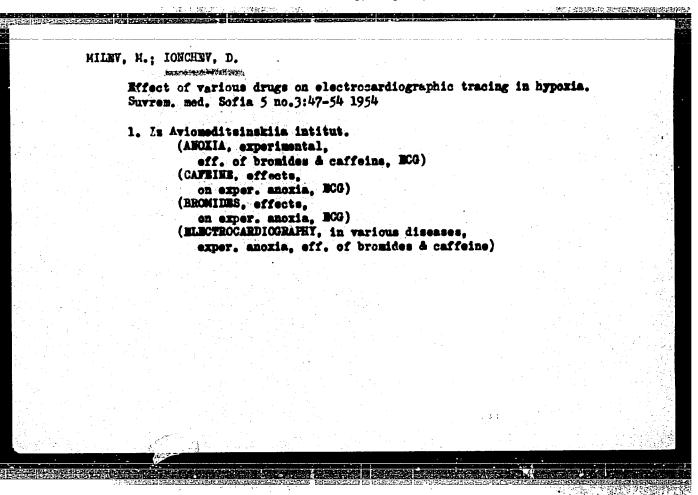
2. Wood-Test results

3. Wood-Stresses

ICNAYTIS, S.I. [Jonaitis, S.]

Dielectric properties of crushed wood wastes. Trudy AN lit. SSR. Ser. B. no.1:223-227 64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut stroitel stva i arkhitektury AN Litovskoy SSR.



BULGARIA

Dr Dimitur IOMCHEV and Lt Col of Medical Corps, Senior Research Associate (starshi nauchen sutrudnik) Lyuben TSAKOV.

"Analysis of Our Testing Methods Regarding Vestibular Sensitivity in Connection with Air Force Recruiring Practices."

Sofia, Voenno Meditsinsko Delo, Vol 7, No 4, Dec 1962; Ff 73-77.

Abstract: Review of the inadequacies in selection criteria for air force flying personnel: the criteria of vestibular sensitivity in force during 1948-1952 failed to screen out 14.81% of the unspecified number of candidates who later had to be discharged because of excessive lability of vestibular structures. In 1953-1955, stricter critera caused rejection in 10.6% of 2910 examinees; later, another 6.97% were discharged; in 1955-1961, 24% of 5363 were rejected and 2.71% discharged. The data are discussed. Six diagrams, 3 Bulgarian references.

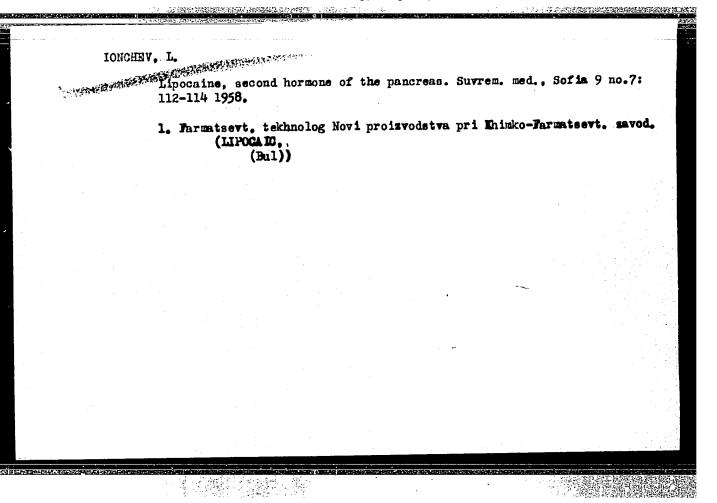
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0005

Why one should keep trim and fit before flight. Aviats kosmonavt 6 no.6:7 '64

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Case of onion poisoning. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.2:116-117 1957. 1. Is Obedinenata gradska boinitsa - gr. Mikhailovgrad (Gl. lekar: Zh. Grosdinski) (VEGETABLES. onion pois. after consumption 25 bulbs (Bul))



IONCHEV, L.; NEDELEVA, L.

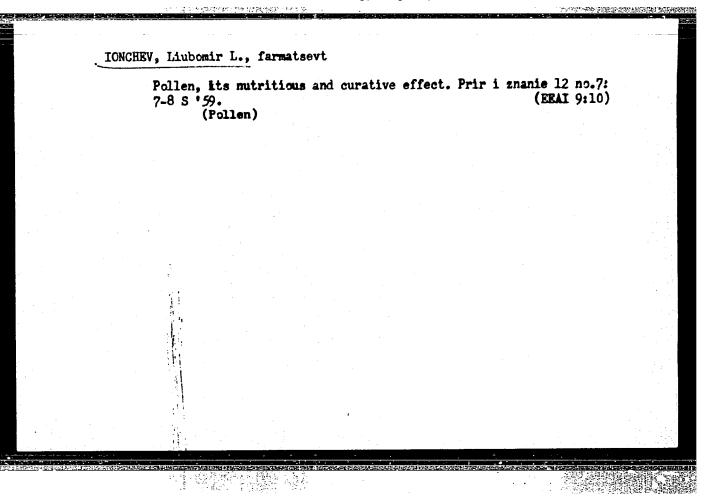
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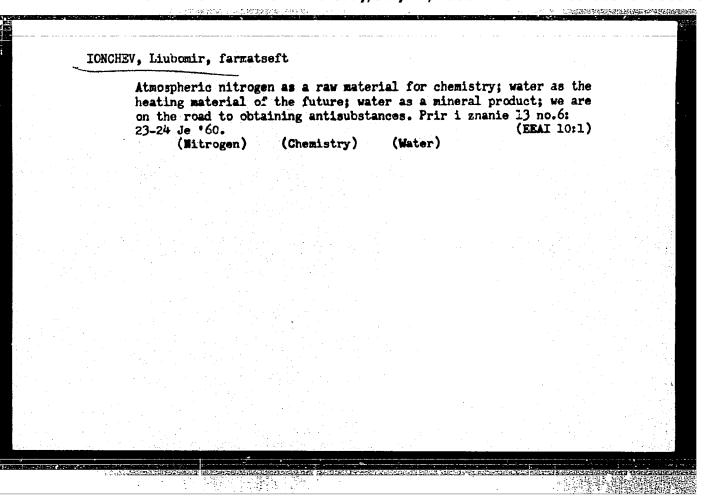
Periodical: KHIMIIA I INDUSTRIIA. Vol. 30, no. 5, 1958.

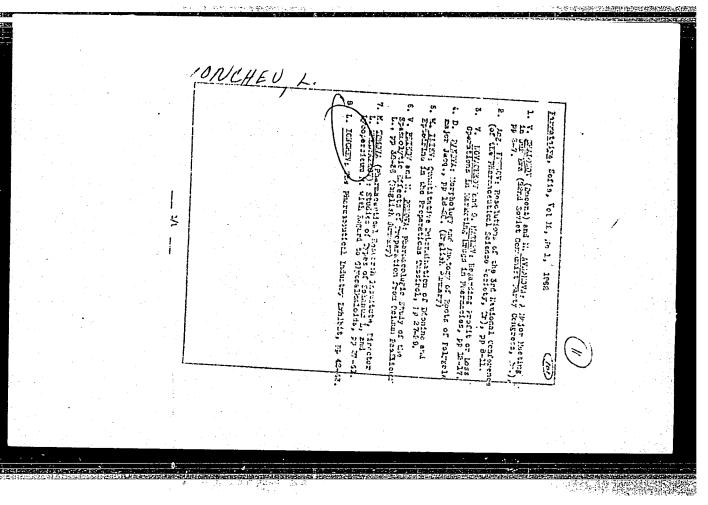
IONCHEV, L.; NEDELEVA, L. New method for producing p-amio-salicylic salt of isonicotine hydrazide. p. lh2.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC., Vol. 8, no. 2, February 1959, Unclass.

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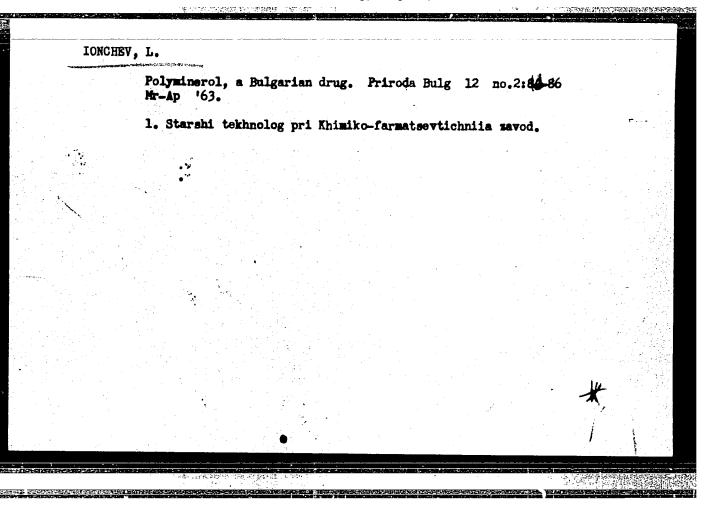


DENEY, V1.; IONCIVEV, L.

On modern forms for medicinal solutions used locally in ophthalmology. Khirurgiia (Sofia) 15 no.1:67-74 '62.

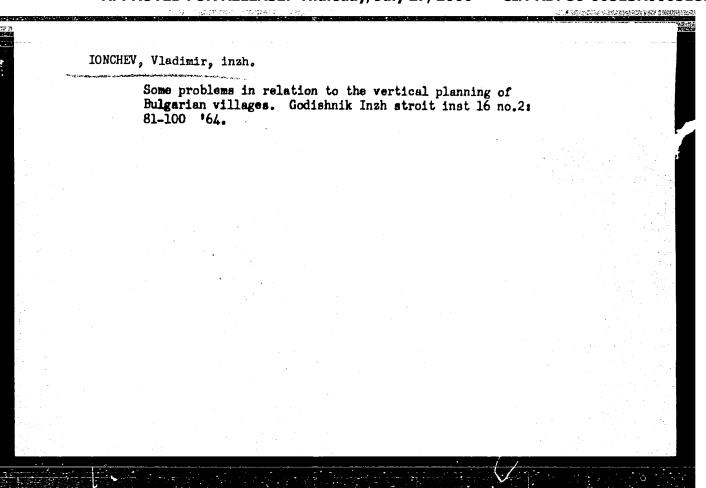
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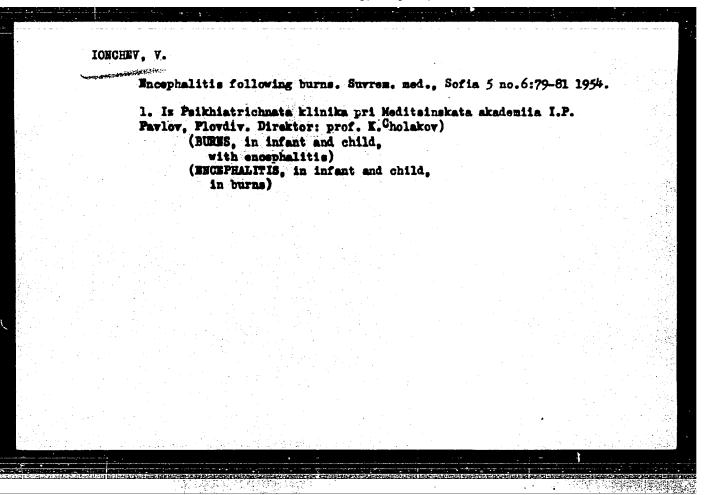
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IONCHEV Vasil

Methods in determining axes of an ellipse after two given conjugated diameters. Godishnik Inzh stroit inst 16 no.1: 69-65 164.





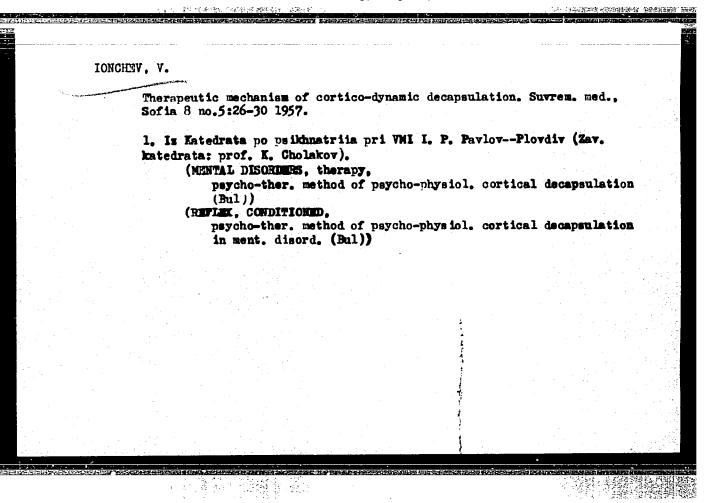
ICNCHEV, V. Planning yards and farm buildings on cooperative farms. p. 27. TEKHNIKA, Sofiya, Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr./May 1955.

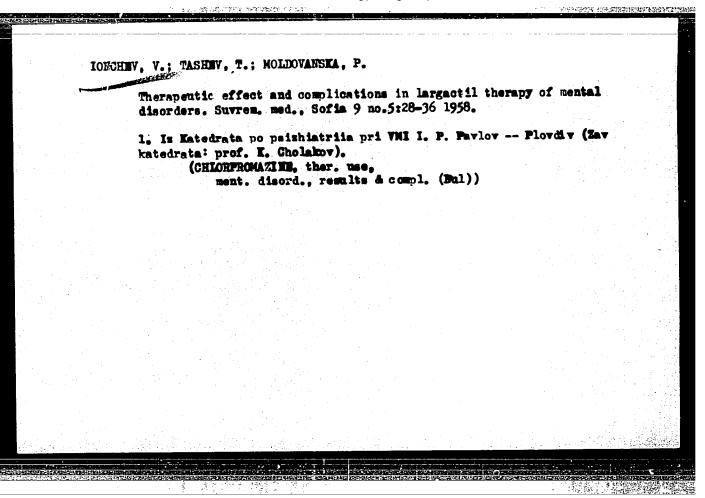
SO: Monthly List of rast European Accessions, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 5, No. 6 June 1956,

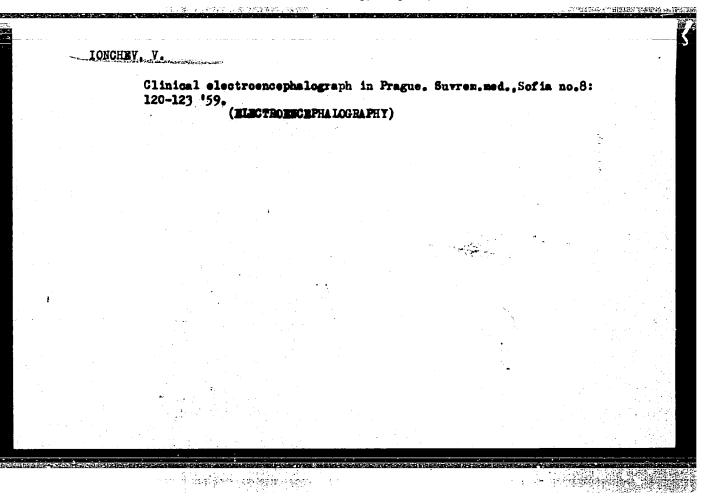
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Good layout plans for cooperative farmyeards. p.25. TEKHNIKA. (Suiuz za nauchno-tekhnichestkite druzhestva v Bulgariia) Sofiia. Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan./Feb. 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 15, no. 12, December 1956







SHOPOV, As.; DIMITROV, D.A.; IONCHEV, V.; MARINOV, At.; KOSTURKOVA, M.

On the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with cycloserine.
Suvrem. med., Sofia 11 no. 2-3:47-57 *60.

1. Is Klinikata po ftismatriia pri VMI *I.P.Pavlov* - Plovdiv,
Direktor: prof. As. Shopov; i Klinikata po psikhiatriia pri
Sushtiia Institut, Direktor: prof. K. Gholakov.

(CYCLOSERIME ther.)

(TUPERCULOSE PULMONARY ther.)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871

V. IONCHEV. Department of Psychiatry (Katadra po psikniatriya) Head Frof K. Cholekov, VMI "I.F. Paviov", Plovdiv.

*School, Homework and Incidence of Eurosis."

Sofia, Suscementa Heditsina, Vol 13, No 12, 1962; pp 11-16.

Abstrace [Anglish summary modified]: Questionnaire analyses and individual examinations of 1800 Plovdiv grammar and high school students in 1961 indicated a correlation between neurotic traits and length of time required to do homework. Both parameters increased in higher grades. There is vicious circle - more homework breeds more fatigue, decreasing ability to finish homework. Table, 13

Bulgarlan, 9 Soviet and 3 Western references.

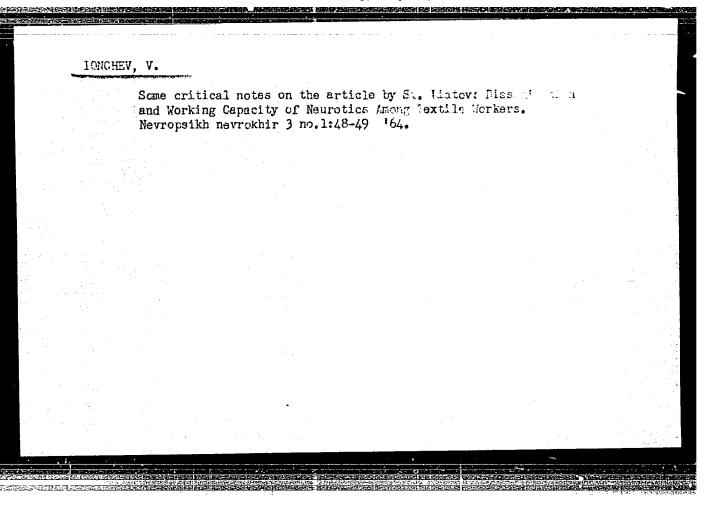
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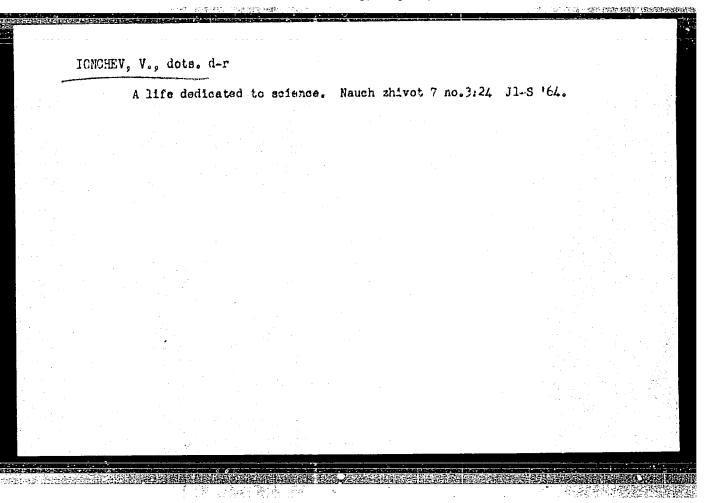
IONCHEV, V.; EMALDETI, A.

Problem of the relation between psychotonics and psychosis. Nevropsikh nevrokhir 3 no.2:106-109 *64.

1. Chair of Psychiatry at the f. P. Pavlov Higher Medical Institute, Plovdiv (Head: Prof. K. Cholakov).

IONCHEV, V. On the pathogenesis of sitophobia. Folia med. (Plovdiv) 6 no.2:119-121 *64. 1. Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut imeni I.P.Pavlova, g. Plovdiv, Bolgariya, Kafedra psikhiatrii (Rukovoditel* prof. K. Cholakov [deceased]);



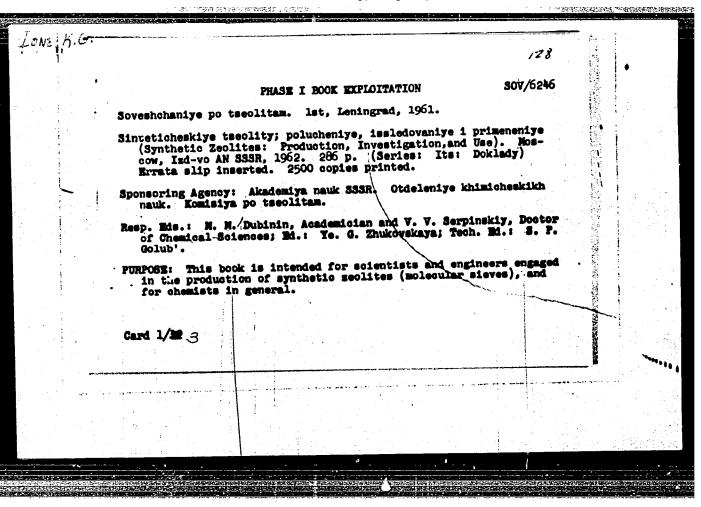


KOEV, Zh.; IOHCHEVA, A.; FILEV, D.

Application of plastmass of rapid polymerisation in orthodontic practice in clinical conditions. Stomatologiia, Sofia no.5:310-313 1954.

1. Is Republikanskiia nauchno-issledovatelski stomatologichen institut. Direktor: dots. T.Burkov.
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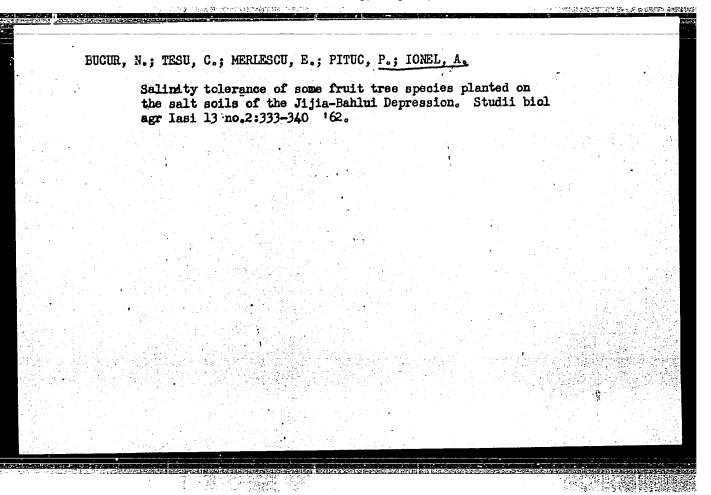
dent. rapid polymerisation)

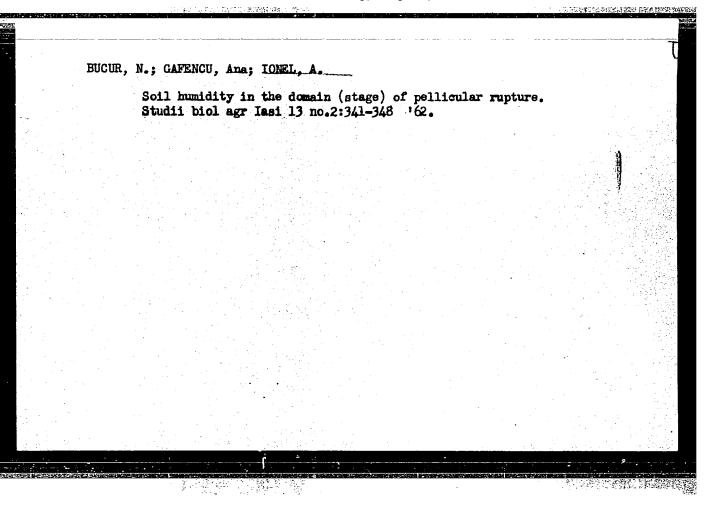


	Synthetic Zeolites: (Cont.)	50V/6246	
	COVERAGE: The book is a collection of reports; Conference on Zeolites, held in Leningrad 16 at the Leningrad Technological Institute imer purportedly the first monograph on this subjection on various types of seolites and methods gation, 2) the production of seolites, and zeolites. No personalities are mentioned.	through 19 March 1961 of Lensovet, and is set. The reports are al problems of adsorp- s for their investi-	
1 4	TABLE OF CONTENTS:		
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Plachenov, T. G., G. M. Belotserkovskiy, V. F., Karel'-skaya, B. A. Lipkind, and L. I. Piguzova. Investigation of the Secondary Porous Structure of Synthetic Zeolites and Their Drying Properties	182	
Lipkind, B. A., V. A. Burylov, S. V. Kapatsinskiy, and A. T. Slepneva. Granulation of a Synthetic Zeolite Desiccant	,191	
Kanavets, P. I., A. E. Sporius, P. N. Melent'yev, A. I. Mazun, O. A. Bokuchava, V. I. Chernykh, and L. B. Khandros. Production of Strong Spherical Granules of Crystalline Zeolite Powders	195	
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GUZIK, I.S.; IONE, L.A. Some problems relative to the construction for dations for off-shore drilling. Aserb.neft.khoz. 41 no.4846-47 Ap 162. (MIRA 1682) (Artificial islands)





PETROV, N.A., red.; PETRENKO, L.I., red.; SAVITSKIY, P.S., red.; SPERANSKIY, M.A., red. toma; PETRENKO, L.I., red.; SAVITSKIY, P.S., red.; SPERAN-SKIY, M.A., nauchmyy red.; KUZ'MINA, N.N., vedushchiy red.; IONEL', A.G., vedushchiy red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Conference on Radioactive Isotopes and Muclear Radiation in the National Economy of the U.S.S.R.] Trudy Vsesoiusnogo soveshchania po vnedreniiu radioaktivnykh isotopov i iadernykh isluchenii v narodnos khosiaistvo SSSR. Riga, 1960, v chetyrekh tomakh. luchenii v narodnos khosiaistvo SSSR. Riga, 1960, v chetyrekh tomakh. Pod red. N.A.Petrova, L.I.Petronko i P.S.Savitskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. isd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.4. [Mineral exploration, prospecting, and extraction] Poiski, razvedka i rasrabotka poleznykh iskopacnykh. 1961. 284 p. (MIRA 14:6)

l. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radiaktivnykh isotopov i yadernykh islucheniy v narodnom khosyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960. (Mines and mineral resources) (Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)

FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiziko-matem. nauk, red.; LEVINSON, V.G., kand.
geol.-mineral. nauk, red.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., akid. NAGIYEV, M.F.,
akad, red.; SHUYKIN, N.I., red.; MIRCHINK, M.F., red.; TREBIN, F.A.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SANIN, P.I., doktor khim. nauk; SUKHANOV,
V.P., inzh., red.; PANOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; IONEL!, A.G.,
vedushchiy red.; ZARETSKAYA, A.I., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Reports of the International Petroleum Congress. 5th New York, 1959]
Doklady V Mezhdunarodnogo neftianogo kongressa, New York, 1959. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry.
Vol.1. [Geology and geophysics] Geologiia i geofizika. Pod red. V.V.
Fedynskogo i V.G.Levinsona. 1961. 382 p. (MIRA 14:9)

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(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural—Geology)
(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

ALEKSEYEV, F.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, prof., red.; FILONOVA, V.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk, red.; IONEL', A.G., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Nuclear geophysics; 1961 issue] Ladernaia geofizika; vypusk 1961 g. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 229 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Nuclear gephysics)

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MIRCHINK, M.F.; KRYLOV, N.A.; LETAVIN, A.I.; MALOVITSKIY, Ya.P.;

IONEL', A.G., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Tectonics of Ciscaucasia] Tektonika Predkavkas'ia. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 237 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Caucasus, Northern—Geology, Structural)

LALIYEV, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich; VARENTSOV, M.I., red.; IONEL',
A.G., ved. red.

[Maikop series in Georgia; stratigraphy, formation conditions, oil and gas potentials] Maikopskaia seriia Gruzii; stratigrafiia, usloviia obrazovaniia, neftegazonostnost'.
Pod red. M.I.Varentsova. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 307 p.
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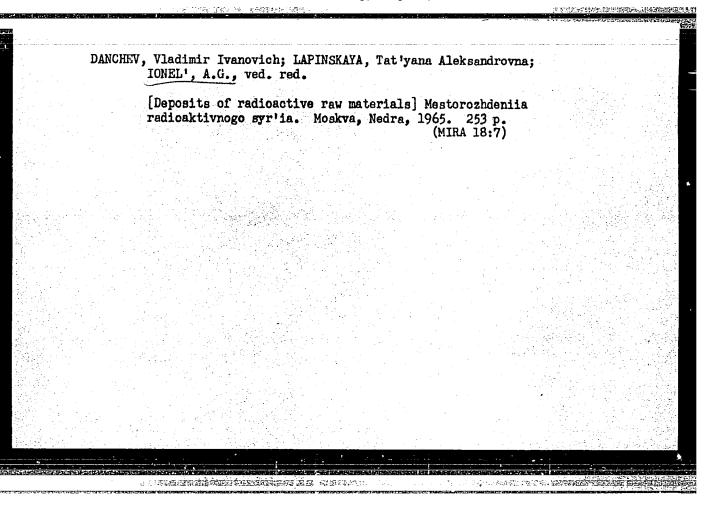
1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Varentsqv).

KALINKO, Mikhail Kuz'mich; IONEL', A.G., who red.

[Basic regularities in the distribution of oil and gas in the earth's crust] Osnovnye makonomornosti raspredelenila nefti i gaza v zemnoi kore. Meskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 206 p. (MIRA 17:7)

POMETUN, Dmitriy Yefimovich; VITSENI, Yefim Mikhaylovich; IONEL',
A.G., ved. red.

[Perforation, shooting, and rock sampling in oil and gas wells] Perforirovanie, torpedirovanie i otbor porod v skvazhinakh. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 338 p. (MIRA 17:12)



TONENKO, M. KH.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Narcotic Drugs.

U-1

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1958, 32813.

Author

: Ionenko M. Kh.

Inst

: Not given.

Title

: Effect of Magnesium Sulphate on Blood Circula-

tion in the Uterus.

Orig Pub

: Tr. Omskovo med. in-ta, 1957, No 21, 137-138.

Abstract

Experiments were conducted on 58 cats utilizing the Ayrapetyanets-Kryzhanovskaya perfusion method. In pregnant cats the rapidity of perfusion caused by MgSO, was greater than that in the nonpregnant cats which, however, preliminarily were subcutaneously administered folliculin in doses of 200 m. e. for a period of 6 days and progesteron in doses of lmg for a period of 4 days. In the first week of the postnatal period perfusion dropped but

Card 1/2

card 2/2

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COMMENTO, M. ID.

Myect of calcium chloride on uterine circulation. Akush. i gin. 35 no.1:96-97 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Is patefisiologicheskoy laboratorii (s.v. - prof. H.L. Garnasheva) Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii AMN SSSR (dir. - chlenkorrespondent AMN SSST prof. P.A. Beloshapko) i kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (sav. - prof. A.B. Gillerson) Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni M.I. Kalinina.

(UTERUS, blood supply,

off. of calcium chloride on circ. in animals (Ruh))

(CALCIUM,

calcium chloride, eff. in uterine circ. in animals

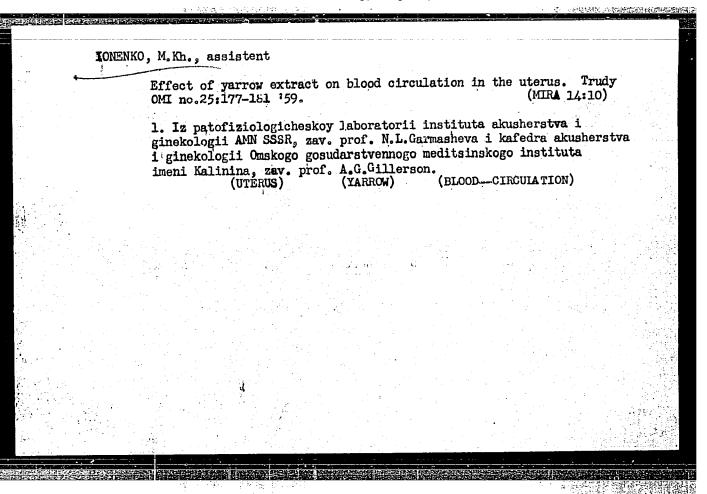
(Rus))

(CHLORIDE, effects,

saze)

IONENKO, M. Kh. Cand Med Sci — (diss) "The Effect of Calcium chloride, Magnesium sulfate, and Yarrow on the Blood Circulation of the Uterus of Non-pregnant and Pregnant Animals (Experimental Research)," Omsk, 1960, 17 pp, 230 copics (Omsk State Medical Institute im M. I. Kalinin) (KL, 46/60, 127)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00051871(



GAINGINSCHI, Alexandrina; PETREANU, Viorica; TIMOSCA, Sofia; RADU, C.; BURNOVRANU, Constanza; IONESCO, Michaela; MURGESCO, Tantzi.

Dissociation of the BCG strain under the action of heat. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.3:617-622 S'63

1. Travail de l'Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine; Section de Biomorphologie et de l'Institut Medico-Pharmaceutique de Jassy; Laboratoire de Microbiologie.

SORU, Rugenia; ICNESCO-STOIAN, Florica

Contribution to the chemical study of hyaluronidases. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 23 no.2:783-790 S'63

1. Travail de l'Emititut Tr. I. Cantacurino'; Service de Biochimie generale et d'Immunochimie, Bucarest.

Rumania COUNTRY: CATEGORY 19932 RZKhime, No. 5 1960, No. ARS. JOUR. : Ionescu, A. AUTHOR Not given THST. A Method for the Determination of Fat Content in TITLE Creamery Butter ORIG. PUB. Rev Ind Aliment Prod Animale, No 1, 29-30 (1958) 1 The author describes the Nikolich method for de-ABSTRACT termining fat content in creamery butter without the use of a balance, using a disc (30 mm diam and 0.5 mm thickness), an aluminum beaker (26 mm diam, 0.3 mm thickness), a glass cylinder, and lactometer. CARD: 1/1

16#16-5CV1

RUMANIA APPROVED TO RELEASE TO PROJECT OF THE 2000 Application, Part 3. - Food Industry.

CIA RDP86-00513R0005

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1958, 23137

Author

Angelo Ionescu

Inst

Title

Regulation of Tobacco Moisture at Cigarette Factory at

Orig Pub

: Rev. ind. aliment. prod. vegetale, 1957, No 1, 20-22

Abstract

The methods of dosing the tobacco moisture and checking the moisture of industrial tobacco consignments of 1000 kg each were studied. It was established that it was impossible to achieve a uniform moisture distribution in a tobacco consignment, in consequence of which the results of moisture determination by different methods, as well as by one and the same do not coincide. The change of the tobacco tare weight, when tobacco is moistened, cause 1 to 2%-wal and greater divergences of the tobacco moisture from the computed.

Card 1/1

IONESCU, A.

A calculating method for the determination of diameters of internal conduits of gas distribution. p. 162.

PETROL SI GAZE. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Rominia si Ministerul Industriei Petrolului) Bucuresti, Rumania Vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC/no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

